PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# MEN'S SUITS.

Look at these prices. Men's All-wool Cheviot and Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, worth \$12, we will

\$6.90 This week. No such bargains ever be-

All-wool Black Cheviot Sacks and Frocks at

\$12. All-Wool Cassimere Overcoats, silk-

\$10.

Can't be duplicated for from \$3 to \$5 more money anywhere.

# ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

Much colder to-day.

# **EXTREMES**

This word is here applied to that portion of mankind which, in its growth, has traveled just outside of the happy medium, or what, in our dothing business, is called the regulars. There are men who are extremely tall, or extremely short, extremely stout, or extremely thin, extremely large or extremely mall.

from appropriate fabrics with which to properly clothe this extreme factor in humanity. It is a specialty in our business. that requires judgment, taste and skill. A glance through our display will show whether we are entitled to credit in this di-

# MURPHY, HIBBEN

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

We will open on Monday, May 5, a large line of Imported Woolens.

Nadelfertig, F. & H. Wool-Dyed Broadcloth, Waldhausen Cheviots,

F. & H. Diagonal Suitings, F. & H. Military Edredon, Hudersfield Cheviots, English Fancy Worsted Suitings.

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

BECOMING TOO WORLDLY.

Wayward Dunkards to Be Disciplined for Wear-

ing Mustaches and Dressing Gaudily.

EPHRATA, Pa., May 4.-The annual con-

vention of the German Baptist-better

known as the Dunkard-denomination of

the eastern district of the United States

adjourned here a few days ago. A number

of States were represented. The country

in and around Ephrata is one of the strong-

holds of the Dunkards. The proceedings

show that there is a serious difference over

the question of fashionable modes of dress

in the denomination. Elders S. R. Zuk.

Christian Bucher and F. P. Cassel, a com-

mittee appointed to visit certain churches

and ascertain if the brethren were observ-

ing the rules of the church respecting the matter of dress, made a report. In this re-

port the committee allege the following

The men also wear mustaches without full

beards. It is against the rules for the wom-en to wear ornaments and fashionable at-

tire, but the young folks in some churches are doing these things, causing bad feeling and disturbance in the denomination. In the Marshall-street Church, Philadelphia,

the committee found that the women wore gold ornaments and fashionable attire. An

organ was also used in the church, con-trary to the rules. At the Germantown

Church the committee found the women wearing fashionable hats with feathers, instead of plain white caps. Bethel Church, New Jersey, was reported as declining, and

the order is not being carried out respecting

the wearing of the hair. An organ was

found in the Coventry (Chester county)

Church. At the Green Tree Church there

was strong preaching against pride, but

"the members generally dress as they

The committee came to the conclusion

that if the ministers and other officials of

the churches would do their duty and be in

full sympathy with the other brethren mat-ters would be greatly improved and mem-bers would not wear fashionable dresses

and gold and mustaches only. It was fin-ally decided to bring the whole matter be-

fore the national convention which will as-semble at Warrenburg, Mo., on Whit-Mon-day, May 26, and which will be attended by

delegates from all parts of the United States. An earnest effort will be made to

discipline the fashionably inclined mem-

bers, and it is feared by many that much trouble will result. In all probability there

will be a split, as the city members will

never submit to taking a backward step that will force them to dress like the rural

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

Three Passengers Shot by a Drunken Section

Boss-Other Victims of the Knife and Gun.

Louisville, May 4.-On a passenger

train near Clay City, Ky., Burt Akers, a

drunken section boss on the Kentucky

Union, yesterday fired three shots at Jerry

McMullin. McMullin and his wife were

wounded seriously, and a Miss Lowry, a

passenger on the train, probably fatally.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.-At Taylorsville,

Ky., yesterday. Warrick Duncan, colored, was shot and killed by James Murphy,

white. The shooting was the result of a

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—At Whitesides, Ky., near Owensboro, Ky., last night, Lawrence Whittaker fatally stabbed Thomas Smith

formerly, of Cincinnati. Whittaker claims

that Smith and a party of friends were pursuing him, and he acted in self-defense.

Sailor Eaten by Sharks.

BEAUFORT, S. C., May 3 .- Yesterday, a

one of the phosphate freight vessels was

going to sea, a sailor named Jordan tried to

desert. He jumped overboard while the

ship was making its way through Coosaw

river, and attempted to swim to the shore.

which was not more than one hundred

yards distant. A boat was lowered and

sent after him, but there was do capturing

him. A couple of man-eating sharks got

ahead of the boat, and the man was torn to

pieces and eaten before the boat could

reach him. The man was a Norwegian

seaman on board the Sea Queen, a sailing vessel which had been in port some days,

Damage Suits Against a City.

and was on her way to Liverpool.

brethren.

drunken quarrel.

PRICE ALWAYS A CERTAINTY. LOWEST

CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN. On May 5 and 6 the Rig 4 Route will sell round-trip tickets to Chattanooga and return at \$12.60; round trip good ten days for return, account Great Land Sale at East Chattanooga. The Big 4 route is the only line connecting in Grand Central Depot, at Cincinnati, with Q. & C. route, and is the shortest, quickest and best line, with unexcelled train service.

TIME CARD. Depart—\*4.10 am, 7 am, \*11.10 am, \*3.05 pm, 6.20 pm. Arrive—\*9.15 am, \*10.80 am, 2.40 pm, 6.25 pm. \*10.50 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—BAST.

Depart—\*3.55 am, \*6.45 am, 10.50 am, \*3.10 pm, 45 pm, 6.50 pm.

Arrive—10.17 am, \*11.00 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.65 pm, \*10.55 pm, \*11.35 pm.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, \*11.10 am, 5.10 pm, \*11.45 pm.

Arrive—\*3.30 am, 10.35 am, \*3.00 pm, 6.25 pm.

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISION.

Depart—\*7.30 am, \*11.05 am, 5.00 pm, \*11.05 pm.

Arrive—\*3.45 am, 10.35 am, \*2.50 pm, \*6.25 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—\*4:00 am. \*7:15 pm.

Arrive—\*7:20 a. m. \*10:40 p. m.

PEGRIA DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—\*7:45 am, 12:05 noon, 5:00 pm. \*11:15 pm.

Arrive—\*3:40 am, 10:15 a. m. 2:40 pm, \*6:45 pm.

\*Daily. §Sunday only.

Ticket-Offices—No. 1 East Washington street and 138 South-Illinois street.

HEBE IS THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. Great land sale at East Chattanoogs, Tenn., May 8, 7 and 8. Facts, figures, conditions, position, and the vast and varied resources of the city, clearly and unmistakably establish a grand and brilliant future for Chattanooga; that its future growth will be without parallel in the South, and that it will speedily become the greatest manufacturing, commercial and railroad center of the South, if not in America. Absolutely contracted and guaranteed to be erected on the property in East Chattanooga are the following: Shoe factory, cotton factory, forniture factory, electric-light plant, gas-works, waterworks, brick-works, bolt factory, nail-works, planing-mill, hotel, and many other plants, costing from \$5,000 to \$75,000. The property to be sold at this sale includes a variety of lovely residence sites, a large number of choice and central business lots and factory sites, with both river and railroad privileges. For the above sale the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad will, on May 5 and 6, sell excursion tickets from Indianapolis to Chattanoogs, and return, for \$12.60, which is one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return ten days from date of sale. For any further information regarding the South call at our city ticketoffice, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

### A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

She Denies Being Married to Save Her Husband a Charge of Bigamy.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 4.-Ernst Utter, a boyish-looking brakeman on the Ontario & Western railroad, was arraigned before Recorder J. F. Bradner, of this city, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. The complainant, whose maiden name was Edith Decker, testified in court that she was married to the prisoner in Goshen on Sept. 23 1888, by the Rev. Mr. Winans, and that after living together for five months he deserted her. She testified further, on information and belief, that on June 80, 1889, he married Jennie Griffis, of this city.

The accused man took the witness-stand in his own defense, and swore positively that he had never been married to either of the women who claimed him for a husband. His counsel next called Jennie Griffis to the stand. She is a pretty brunette of perhaps twenty years, of modest manners. Apparently her only anxiety was to save the scamp who had deceived her at any sacrifice to herself. She testified positively, in blunt contradiction of her mother, that she had never been married to Utter. The district attorney cross-questioned her sharply, but she stuck to the story with a persistency that could not be shaken. Her self-sacrifice failed to help the prisoner, for Recorder Bradner com-mitted him to Goshen jail, in default of \$2,000 bail, to await the action of the grand

Fatal Epidemic of Spotted Fever.

CINCINNATI, May 4.-Additional reports of the ravages of spotted fever near Franklin, Tenn., have been received, confirming augmenting the horrors briefly reported Friday night. The disease is unusually fatal, nine out of every ten persons attacked dying. The fever had a brief run in Sumner and Webster counties about two months ago, but disappeared and people were greatly elated at their seeming escape; but last week it reappeared, and within forty-eight hours of its coming had taken five lives. Since then a dozen more have died, and the people of the stricken districts have about concluded to abandon it forever, as this is the fifth visitation of the fever. Farms and all kinds of stock song. The origin of the disease is not known. It comes without warning, and goes as suddenly.

Effect of 500 Volts of Electricity on a Boy. BOSTON, May 4.—George Morse, a press boy in the Lynn Bee office, attempted, yes-terday, to try the strength of the current applied to the electric motor which supplies the power to the office machinery. He completed a perfect circuit and received the full force of 500 volts. The pressman found him unconscious upon the floor. He remained insensible twenty minutes and was then taken to his home. The doctors say he will be all right in a

A part of our mission is to provide sizes

# THE WHEN

Part in an Eight-Hour Parade and Meeting. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

London Workingmen Participate in a

Great Eight-Hour Demonstration.

Nearly 200,000 in Line and 300,000 More on

the Sidewalks and Around the Stands Pro-

vided for Speakers in Hyde Park.

All the Speeches Moderate in Tone and

the Gathering a Quiet and Orderly One.

Progress of the Strikes in America-Chicago

Coopers Threaten to Quit-Demands of

New York Housesmiths Conceded.

GREAT LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Nearly 500,000 London Workingmen Take

LONDON, May 4.-This day should become a memorable one in the history of demonstrations on the part of the laboring classes of England, for it has never been equaled since the days of monster outpourings of the people which characterized the reform movement of 1868. The most moderate estimate of the number of people taking part in the Hyde Park meetings to-day is 500,000, of which 200,000 came in the procession and 300,000 gathered at will. This is a very conservative calculation, however, and some observers accustomed to gauge large crowds do not hesitate to assert that fully 1,000,000 people participated in the demonstration. There were 150 bands of music in the processions. The affair was a three-headed one, the largest number of men being under the leadership of the trades' council - a distinctively non-socialistic body. A somewhat less numerous contingent acknowleged the leadership of the central committee, which leans strongly towards socialism; while a third and relatively small division was under the control of the out-and-out socialistic organization known as the Social Democratic Federation. All possibility of strife or friction among the various bodies had been avoided by careful previous arrangements, and for once peo-ple of all shades of opion on the labor ques-tion joined in a common movement. The trades' council procession was badly led, and for the greater part was hardly better than a straggling mob of ill-conditioned, dirty and ragged men, whose appearance made it plain that they represented the un-employed rather than the workingman. These furlorn hosts made no attempt to keep step even when they were within hearing of music. They moved along pellmell, but despite their miserable appearance they manifested great good nature and indulged in much rude joking among themselves. The banners were in odd contrast with the evident poverty of the bearers. There were over two hundred of these emblems, adorned with all manner of mottoes and devices. One was noticed having a good portrait of Mrs. Gladstone on one side and on the reverse the grim motto: "We kill ourselves to feed ourselves." The music furnished was as a rule more noisy music furnished was as a rule more noisy than artistic. In passing Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace the bands banged wildly, as if in defiance of those aristocratic precinets, and it is probable that many a shudder of dismay was thus caused which could not have been produced by clubs and stones. The central committee's procession moved in much the best form, and was made up of a more well-to-do set of workmen.

When all the marchers had reached the Members of certain churches in the counties around Philadelphia do not observe the regulations respecting dress. The women do not wear white caps excepting very small ones (mere apologies for caps) at the love feasts. The men do not wear long hair, parted in the middle, as in the rural districts of Lancaster and other counties.

When all the marchers had reached the When all the marchers had reached the park the scene was an imposing one. The plainness of garb characterizing the assemblage as a whole was largely offset by the gay banners, and by the surprising prevalence of personal decoration in the shape of bright ribbons, rosettes, etc., some being the badges of unions, others imprompt uembellishments. The scene resembled a luge fair, the crowd outside of the dense central portion being dispersed in smaller groups. each made up of the auditors of some orater of more moderate fame than that of the leaders who addressed the main crowd from the central platforms. The park belt, threethe central platforms. The park belt, three-

quarters of a mile long, and half a mile wide, was crammed all the streets and ways leading to the park were more or less congested. The Whitechapel district seemed to have disgorged a considerable fraction of its unhappy deni-zens to swell the throng. The crowd ebbed and flowed, and instead of one meeting there was properly speaking a continuous succession of audiences. This was largely the result of the paucity of speakers. It was impossible for half the people to hear what was said, and, in fact, no one seemed to care much about listening. The gathering together in the public place and ex-changing greetings and opinions seemed to be the idea uppermost. The marching, or coming and going, continued from 2 o'clock until after nightfall.

The best speakers were those furnished

by the central committee, including the more noted of the moderates of the Socialistic leaders, La Fargue, a Frenchman, whose chief claim to distinction is based on his distant relationship to the late Karl Marx, was one of the few speakers who induized in violent language. He declared that France was ruled by a syndicate of "sweaters" and swindlers, who should be swept away. He admitted that the English people possessed more power than the French to bring about reforms peaceably. Groups of marchers continued to arrive long after darkness had put an end to the speaking. Eighthour resolutions were read to the multitude and adopted amid great enthusiasm. The day was an orderly one, despite the thronged condition of the streets. The police did not interfere in any way with the processions or meetings, except to put a veto upon an attempt to lead an elephant through the streets as part of the turnout. The only arrests were those of thieves, who were out in great force, their prey being naturally the spectators on the sidewalks rather than the humble marchers in the streets. Altogether the demonstration was a credit-

able one to the great eight-hour move-Another dispatch says: The leading sections in the parade were those of the trades assemblies, including eight groups, namely, the leather-workers, the metal-workers, the cabinet-makers and cognate trades, the shipping, clothing, printing, paper and building trades. These first marched, with bands and banners, toward the Thames Embankment, the central point whence the marshaled array was ordered to start for Hyde Park. At 2 o'clock the embankment presented no appearance of any demonstraation, beyond the increasing masses of sight-seers. Shortly after that hour, however, the first column of the marching laborers came in sight, moving toward the National Liberal Club-house, and soon, as far as the eye could reach, were seen dense masses of moving columns, their mounted leaders marshaling them in the proper order. The routes taken toward the park led along Bridge street and St. James Park. The Bird-cage walk was filled with spectators, and thousands joined the procession as it passed along, and when the park was ported that fully 90 per cent. of the strikers

reached the column numbered fully 150,000 SPRINGFIELD, O., May 4.—The persons injured in the bridge disaster two weeks ago have brought suit against the city. Wm. P. Payne, Mrs. Amelia Morgan and Abraham Lehman have sued for \$10,000 each; Mary Baston and Chris Stough, \$5,000 each; F. M. Metcalf, A. McGregor, A. V. Hiser, Hattie B. Payne, Kate Federler and James Shaw, \$2,500 each; Jacob Fales, \$2,000; Sophia E. Day and Mary J. Wilmore, \$1,000 each, making a total of \$59,000. More suits are to follow. The petitions are similar in character and allege the known unsafe character of the bridge, insecurity of its supports, etc., and the city's consequent liability. Simultaneously with the trades-council procession, the Socialist sections entered

apologized to their brethren on the continent for the failure of the British Socialists to gather on the 1st of May, but explained that the failure was due to the different circumstances existing in this country from abroad. His remarks were greatly applanded. The Socialist speakers also denenced Mr. Bradlaugh and John Morley as men who had proved false to the cause of industrial freedom which they had pretended to esponse. Among other speakers at these stands were Mr. Cunningham Grahame, John Burns and Mrs. Besant. There were fourteen platforms altogether in the park. Michael Davitt was one of the orators. The railway workers were out in great force, their unions forming a separate branch of the parade. The speaking began about 4 and was over by 6 o'clock, shortly after which hour the park began to resume its normal aspect. MONSTER PARADE OF TOILERS

shortly after which hour the park began to resume its normal aspect.

A noteworthy fact is that the police not only refrained from interference, but actually absented themselves. There was not an officer's uniform visible in the vast assemblage. In the background, however, and along the neighboring places the practiced eye could discern evidences of reserve forces being available. After the speaking resolutions in favor of the eight-hour system were passed with a hurrah, the processions re-formed quickly and the dispersal began. There was no revolutionary music played by the bands in the processions, only national airs being heard. The great majority of the demonstrants represented the solid, respectable class of workingmen. The percentage of rag-tag and bob-tail was remarkably small for a London parade. The number of marchers is estimated at between 175,000 and 200,000.

Spanish Socialists. MADRID, May 4 .- An extensive socialistic demonstration was made here to-day. After listening to violent speeches, the participants marched to the residence of Premier Sagasta, who received a deputation bearing resolutions in favor of eight hours a dar. Senor Segasta refused to consider the subject-matter of the resolutions, w ereupon the deputation informed him that the workingmen proposed ob ain the eight-hour concession by legal means, if possible, but otherwise by force. There was no disorder. Labor meetings were held to-day in Barcelona and all other large cities of Spain. Petitions were adopted everywhere asking the governors of the provinces to favor legis-lation looking to the adoption of the eight-hour day. All the demonstrations were of an orderly character.

Bakers and Girls Camp on an Island. VIENNA, May 4.-Fifteen hundred bakers at Buda-Pesth, have struck and have camped in tents upon an island in the Danube. They have cattle with them and can subsist for some time. They have been joined by seven hundred striking girls from the jute factories. Five hundred bakers have been detailed from the army and ordered to Buda-Pesth.

Strikes have occurred simultaneously in the state railway factories at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, and Temesvora. The managers threaten to dismiss all the strikers unless they return to work Monday morn-

Disorders at Roubaix.

PARIS, May 4 .- The situation at Turcoing is tranquil. At Roubaix the strike continues, and there was much disorder last night, some arrests being necessary. Today, however, passed without trouble. The employers and their workmen have not been able to reach an agreement, and there are fears of renewed rioting.
The Mayor of Roubaix has asked for reinforcements and 800 dragoons were sent there to-day. Cavalry are patrolling the streets. Though no outbreak has yet oc-curred, the outlook is threatening.

### LABOR SITUATION AT HOME.

Chicago Coopers Threaten to Quit-Eight-Hour Law Violated at Fort Sheridan. CHICAGO, May 4.-If something unexpected does not occur to-morrow, every cooper employed about the packing-houses at the stockyards, with perhaps the exception in the houses operated by Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., will go out on a strike. Their request, which they say is not unreasonable, was ignored, and the result is the determination to quit work. Some time ago the coopers submitted their request to the heads of the different packing companies. They wanted the eight-hour day and for it would stand a decrease in wages of 10 per cent. bringing the \$3 a day men down to \$2.70 a day. The committee appointed by the ers failed to meet with anything like success, and to-day a mass-meeting was held at which 200 persons were present. Several vigorous speeches, in favor of going out and staying out until their request was complied with, were made and enthusiast-ically applauded. A motion to indorse the action of coopers' branch No. 22, in going out was put and carried.

At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly to-day a report was read stating that the work being done for the government at Sheridan is being carried on under the ten-hour rule in direct violation of the eight-hour law. The report was made by delegates from the Brick-layers' Union and the carpenters' organization. They asked the assembly to take some action on the matter. The secretary was instructed to notify the Chicago delegation in Congress and the Secretary of War and request that measures be taken to discontinue the viola-

The arbitration committee of the Trade and Labor Assembly to-day presented a resolution asking that in the event of any dispute arising between contractors and workmen on the world's fair buildings, the board of directors of the exposition be requested to have such disputes settled by arbitration, and that the board also be asked to insert in their contracts a clause providing that all disputes be arbitrated by a disinterested committee. The resolutions were adopted by the assembly. A copy of them will be sent to the world's fair directors.

At the Chicago district convention of the Turners, to-day, the sum of \$100 was voted for the Federation of Labor to assist the eight-hour movement. Resolutions were adopted requesting the national convention, which meets on June 22, to request the world's fair management to keep the fair open on Sundays. The national convention will also be asked to favor the Australian system of voting, and secure the co-operation of the members of all the Turner societies in the country to bring the movement about. Secretary Howard, of the Journeymen Carpenters' Council, stated to-night that an

attempt is to be made to prosecute the members of the old Master Carpenters' Association for violation of the alien contract labor law. Advertise-ments from the Masters' Association have been inserted in Canadian papers asking for men to take the places of strikers here. Evidence has been collected by watching the depots here that a number of Canadian carpenters have been brought to the city in this way. The testimony connecting these circumstances into direct intractions of the law is still to be forthcoming. The legal fight is expected to be made as soon as matters are adjusted between the journeymen and the new association of employers.

Foreigners Warned to Stay at Home. Boston, May 4 .- At the meeting of Carpenters' Union to-night the president rehad won their case. The chairman of the executive committee stated that the men were confident and firm. The council will procession, the Socialist sections entered the park from another direction, and their columns converged upon the two stands specially alloted to Socialist speakers. The Socialists were few in number compared with the great body of workingmen belonging to the trades-council sections. Three out of every four wore red sashes, but the speeches of their leaders were moderate in tone. These orators claimed that the Socialists initiated the eight-hourmovement. They urged their hearers to consider that movement as only the first step in the advance toward the complete enfranchisements of the workers. Mr. Hyndman were confident and firm. The council will send a letter to every labor organization in Europe and the provinces. The letter says: "Parties who do not wish to concede reasonable hours of labor and pay fair wages are advertising for mechanics to come to the United States. They offer you high wages, steady work, cheap living and low rents. We hereby warn the carpenters of all countries not to be caught by these deceitful promises. The object of these unsupposition of abject dependence on their

favor. The work here is always unsteady; at best it will average but eight or nine months per year. Competition is keen and intense, and a good day's work is expected from each man. Machinery and new inventions constantly reduce this demand for labor, and the coming flow of immigration only adds to the large glut of idle men in this country. This has tended to reduce wages, so that now in numerous cases workingmen here are not better paid than in England, while the cost of living in America is very high on account of the trusts and monopolies which control the price of food, etc., and fix it at an exorbitant figure."

Victory for New York Housesmiths. NEW YORK, May 4.-The threatened strike of carpenters to-morrow will not be as extensive as was anticipated, as most of the bosses have given in. It is said to-day that not more than two or three hundred carpenters will be out of work. The housesmiths have won a victory and at a meeting to-day of housesmiths from New York and Brooklyn unions the scale accepted by the bosses was ratified. T. V. Powderly was present at the meeting and he encouraged the men to stand by their plans. They will have \$3.50 a day for finishers of Class 1, \$3 for finishers of Class A, \$2.75 for derrickmen and \$2.25 for derrickmen helpers. No fight was made by the housesmiths on the eight-hour question. The 2,000 men in the housesmiths' union are in the employ of twenty-two bosses.

All Building Trades May Go Out. St. Louis, May 4.-To-morrow the carpenters have determined to go out unless they are conceded an advance of 5 cents an hour. The bosses say that they will refuse to make the concession, but will give employment to all non-union men they can secure. If this is attempted all men engaged in the building trades will make common cause with the carpenters. Planing-mill hands yesterday made a demand for eight hours, which it is believed will be refused. Harness-makers will go out to-morrow to enforce their demand for a 15 per cent. advance. Quarrymen have no-tified their employers that they must have more money and fewer hours. This week is expected to show serious trade dis-turbances unless some sort of a compro-mise is effected. Split in the Ranks of Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.-To-day a split occurred in the ranks of the striking mill men through the carpenters' union refusing to support the mill men's strike. The two sections finally agreed to fight separately, and each sent a delegation to confer with the mill owners this afternoon. No con-clusion was reached, but it is believed at the meeting to be held on Monday a compromise of shorter hours and less pay will be reached. There is no material change in the carpenters' strike.

Tube-Workers Ask an Advance. PITTSBURG, May 4.—At a meeting of 1,000 employes of the National Tube-works Company, at McKeesport, to-night, it was decided to ask for a reduction of hours from ten to nine hours a day, or an advance in wages of 10 per cent. A committee representing all the departments was appointed to present the demand to the company tomorrow and report the result at a meeting to be held to-morrow light. It was also decided to enter the Federation of Labor.

Parade at Denver. DENVER, May 4.-Over 5,000 laboring men paraded the streets this afternoon. After the parade they held a meeting in the Coliseum, where speeches were made number of leading men of the city. A the union men are working eight hours day, there is no occasion for dissatisfaction

WILL NOT APOLOGIZE.

Inspector Byrnes Ready to Prove the Claffin Sisters Were Once Adventurers.

NEW YORK, May 4.-Chief Inspector Byrnes made a statement for publication this afternoon, in which he denies the assertions in this morning's papers to the effect that he made an apology to Mr. and Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin on Saturday. The statements in question consist of an interview with Mrs. Martin and Lady Cooke, her sister, formerly known here as Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claffin. These ladies stated that Mr. Martin, his brotherin-law, Mr. O'Halloran, and Mrs. Martin called on the inspector on Saturday in reference to articles printed some years ago, accusing the Claffin sisters of being adventurers, and that the article was signed by the Inspector. Mr. and Mrs. Martin told the interviewers that Inspector Byrnes had made ample apology, and that they shook hands with him, and said they were glad no oceasion for libel suits against him

To-day the Inspector denies that he made apology to them. He says they called upon him and that Mrs. Martin talked a good deal about people persecuting her, and suggested to him to make an apology. "I refused to apologize," said Inspector Byrnes to-day, "and said I would be re-sponsible to Mrs. Martin for the statements published over my name, and was willing to meet them in court. I am so still. stand to what I wrote and refuse to apolo-

gize. I told them that I was the author of the article complained of." Mrs. Martin, nee Victoria Woodhull, was seen to-night in reference to Inspector Byrnes's statement. She was furious with anger, and said she could not understand the Inspector's action. She said persecution was gradually driving her crazy.

CRONIN'S REMAINS BURIED.

Laid at Reston the Beach Front, Near Chicago. and the Grave Filled with Flowers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, May 4.-All that is mortal of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, who a year ago last night was lured to the den of death, now known to history as the Carlson cottage, was laid to rest this afternoon in a grave on the cold and desolate beach front of Calvary Cemetery. Over a thousand men and women, who had known him in life, braved the bleak wind and pelting rain to witness the final obsequies. The Sheridan Guards acted as guard of honor, and the Illinois drum corps, with muffled drums, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in their green regalia and Catholic Foresters turned out in large numbers. When the casket had been placed on the edge of the grave, the brief offices for the interment of the dead were read by Father Muldoon, chancellor of the diocese, and after it had been sprinkled with holy water it was lowered into the tomb. Then the members of the ladies' committee began to strew flowers upon the coffin lid, and, before the two wagon-loads which they had brought with them had been exhausted, the grave was filled to the brim. The drum corps beat a tattoo as the heavy store was rolled over the tomb, sealed and cemented, the office for commitment was read by the priest and the cere-mony was at an end. It is intended to erect a monument over the grave at a cost of not less than \$5,000, and also to beautify the surroundings until the present waste is converted into a garden.

The Mississippi Flood.

New Orleans, May 4.—A Shreveport special says: The river continues to rise steadily and is now one-tenth of an inch higher than in 1884. It is believed the rise here will go from eighteen inches to two feet higher before coming to a stand. On the Caddo side, above this city, the whole country from the river to the lake is a sheet of water. All low land not protected by levees is flooded.

Mayor Reck of Vicksburg, having re-

Mayor Beck, of Vicksburg, having re-ceived telegrams from many points in the delta applying for aid, wired Secretary Proctor to-night that the time for rendering assistance from the government had

### WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. BECK?

Kentucky's Vacant Seat in the Senate Under Discussion at the Capital.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle Deemed the Most Likely One to Occupy It, Though Representative Breckinridge Has a Good Chance.

Both Branches of Congress to Adjourn Out of Respect to the Dead Senator.

To Lie in State at the Capitol, and to Be Taken from There to Lexington for Burial-Ressons for Federal Control of Elections.

SENATOR BECK'S SUCCESSOR.

Kentuckians Whose Names Are Mentioned as Likely to Fill the Senate Vacancy. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Even now, within twenty-four hours from the time when Senator Beck of Kentucky, fell dead, and before the funeral arrangements have been made, the gossip of a successor for his seat in the Senate has begun. That it will be hard or impossible to find in the Bluegrass State a man who will fill, in all senses of the word, the place so suddenly left vacant, is conceded. Few men in the country were so thoroughly equipped to back the Democratic position on the greater questions of legislation, and when Kentucky has made a selection of a successor the Democratic side of the chamber will lack something of the strength it had when Mr. Beck was at his best. The suddenness of Senator Beck's death gave no opportunity for careful survey of the political field in Kentucky by those who gossip here, and random guesses are all that is heard. In the hotel and other resorts where the topic is discussed, ex-Speaker Carlisle is most often mentioned as the probable successor of the dead man. This is by mo means the universal talk, however. Representative William C. P. Breckinridge is mentioned often as a possibility. The guess-work, too, is indulged in as to whether the Kentucky Legislature will elect during the few re-Legislature will elect during the few re-maining days of the session or will adjourn and leave the vacancy to be filled by ap-pointment. Should an election be decided on it would involve swift work, as the day for adjournment comes next week.

The death of Senator Beck leaves vacancies on the committees on finance and appro-priations and the select committee on woman suffrage. Senator Beck held the senior position of the minority on the com-mittee on appropriations, and had the sec-ond place of the minority on the finance committee, Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, holding the senior place on this committee. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is the second man on the first-named committee, and on him will devolve the honors and hard work which come to the head of the minority of this committee. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, will succeed to the place held by Senator Beck on the finance committee. It was during the hard fight on the tariff bill in 1888, which was before the finance committee for weeks, that Senator Beck's health first broke down. Senator Beck prepared the minority report, and this was his last great work. There is no man left on the committee who is as well equipped for efficient anti-protection work as was Senator Beck.

Arrangements for the Funeral. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .-- Arrangements for Senator Beck's funeral are nearly completed to-night. The formal announcement of his death will be made in the Senate by Senator Blackburn to-morrow, and the Senate will at once adjourn, and on Tuesday the funeral service will be held, in the Senate chamber. To-morrow being suspension day in the House, Mr. Carlisle will not formally announce the death of Senator Beck until after consultation with Speaker Reed, and so it is probable the House will not adjourn until late in the afternoon. After the funeral services on Tuesday the Senator's remains will be taken, over the Chesapeake & Ohio road, to Lexington, Ky., where the funeral will take place on Thursday. All of the Kentucky delegation in Congress will accom-pany the remains to Lexington and attend the funeral there. The following-named gentlemen, intimate friends of the dead Senator, have been selected by the family as pall-bearers and will also go to Lexington: Ex-Congressman Trimble, ex-Congressman Phil D. Thompson, O. O. Stealy and R. C. Wintersmith, of Kentucky; Q. Washington and Wm. R. Smith. The usual congressional committee to accompany the remains to Lexington will be announced to-morrow. Senator Beck's remains will be taken to

the Capitol to-morrow afternoon, and, surrounded by a guard of honor of Senate officials, will lie in state in the Senate corridor until Tuesday noon. The body will then be taken into the Senate chamber, where, at 1 o'clock, the obsequies will be held. Senator Blackburn will deliver an

Tribute of Rev. Talmage. NEW YORK, May 4.-Rev. T. D. Talmage, in his sermon to-day, used these terms: "And yesterday my beloved friend, James B. Beck, Senator of the United States. dropped dead in the Washington depot. One of the most magnificent souls I ever knew. At times in eloquence a Demosthenes: the foe of all wrong; the terror of all political corruption and the friend of God. How I enjoyed his hospitalities in Kentucky when he took me and showed me all the classic spots around beautiful Lexington, and talked of things pertaining to our beloved country! 'Oh, Mr. Talmage' he said, 'sometimes we public men get worldly, and, perhaps, do not attend to our religious duties as we might, but still you know the Bible is true, and the only hope for this world is the gospel of Jesus Christ. I was brought up under Henry Duncan, of Rothwell, Scotland, and felt the power of his ministry, and have felt it all the way

Carlisle May Be Chosen. Louisville, May 4.—There were many evidences to-day of the general regret felt for the death of Senator Beck. References were made to it by several ministers and it has been the general topic. The election of Senator Beck's successor will be by the the Legislature. The probable candidates are Congressman Carlisle, ex-Governor Proctor Knott, State Senator Wm. Lindsay. and probably Congressman McCreary and Lieutenant-governor Bryan. It is a com-mon belief that Carlisle will be chosen. The election will take place Tuesday,

CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDERS. Reasons Why the National Authority Should Be Exerted to the Full Limit.

Washington Special. The discussion by the fathers shows the census was established not, as is now assumed, to advance knowledge, but solely to give to Congress the basis for a new apportionment of Representatives once every ten years. The result expected was that such Representatives would represent equal population, and that the basis of representation would be stable and unchangeable by the States intervening each decennial

The State legislatures have, according to the compendium of population of the tenth census, on which the present apportionment of Representatives among the States is based, made members of Congress grossly unequal representatives of the people "according to their numbers." Several samples of these inequalities are then given in